

Hanchett Residence Park
1225-1257 Martin Avenue
San Jose
Santa Clara County
California

HABS No. CA-2010

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PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Architectural and Engineering Record
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. CA-2010

HANCHETT RESIDENCE PARK

Location: 1225-1257 Martin Avenue, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

USGS San Jose West Quadrangle; Universal Transverse Mercator
Coordinates: 10.596405, 4131990.

Present Owner 1225 Martin Avenue: Conrad Jaurigui.
and Occupant: 1233 Martin Avenue: Lucian and Elayne Sabatino,
1241 Martin Avenue: Wendell and Beverly Taxera.
1249 Martin Avenue: William McQuaid.
1257 Martin Avenue: Ephraim and Consuelo Lugo.

Present Use: Residences.

Significance: Hanchett Residence Park is an early 20th century real estate development, characterized by modestly scaled residences designed in the Bungalow and Craftsman modes and variations of the Spanish-Colonial Revival style. In 1905, Lewis E. Hanchett, San Jose mining and street railway entrepreneur, bought the seventy-seven acre tract, which was surveyed and platted the next year. The wide gently curving and tree-lined streets were designed in 1907 by landscape architect John McLaren, best known for his design of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. To prevent commercial development in the Park, strict guidelines concerning the value and placement of houses and the character of improvements were written into each deed title. Because subsequent owners have respected and maintained the plans of Hanchett and McLaren, the park's original appearance and character have been preserved.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of erection:

1225 Martin Avenue: 1911.

1223 Martin Avenue: 1911.

1241 Martin Avenue: ca. 1910-12.

1249 Martin Avenue: 1911.

1257 Martin Avenue: 1909.

2. Architects: Wolfe & McKenzie.

Wolfe & McKenzie designed 1225 and 1249. They may also have been the architects and builders for the other three residences due to the block's stylistic cohesiveness and the overall continuity in the houses' designs. However, no information is known to exist which substantiates this.

Frank D. Wolfe (1862-1926) moved his family from Greenville, Ohio, to San Jose in 1890, and until 1900 he was listed in the City Directory as an independent builder and contractor. During that decade Wolfe was involved in an elemental form of real estate speculation. According to his brother-in-law, Warren Rice, Wolfe would design and build a house, supervising the construction, then move his family into the completed structure. While Mrs. Wolfe landscaped the lawn, and finished the interior surfaces of the house, her husband would begin constructing a second house. When that residence was built, the Wolfes sold the one in which they were presently living and moved into the new house. The process was repeated again and again until the turn of the century, when Wolfe had established a reliable practice, making his family's nomadic lifestyle no longer necessary.

Charles McKenzie, San Jose contractor, joined Wolfe in 1900, practicing together under the name of Wolfe & McKenzie until 1912. As a promotional device, the firm published a catalogue of its residential designs in 1907, tailored to appeal to middle-income tastes and means. Most of the builders' work during the first decade of the century was designed in the modest bungalow style, characterized by the use of primitive building materials - ashlar and rubblestone walls, exposed wooden beams, and low, broad shingled roofs. For larger residences they used the more sophisticated and elaborate Neo-Classical mode as their model. In 1911 Carl Wolfe joined his father's firm, after just having spent a year at Heidelberg College in Ohio. McKenzie left the practice in 1912, and Carl became a full partner, creating Wolfe & Wolfe,

Much of the architecture that came out of Wolfe & Wolfe's office in the 1910s was heavily influenced by the Prairie style designs of Chicago architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The Peter Col House (1913), CA-2008, one block up from these houses at 1163 Martin Avenue and one of their more widely publicized designs, is an especially fine example of the firm's work during the period. By contrast, Woodhills (1913-14), CA-2007, exhibits a liberal degree of artistic freedom on the part of the architects, who created a mature, somewhat picturesque design through the placement of rectilinear blocks. Wolfe & Wolfe's broadening reputation brought a greater volume of commissions into the office. To better accommodate that increasingly diverse demands of the growing business, the Wolfes took on an additional partner in 1917, William F. Higgins, forming the new firm of Wolfe & Higgins.

By the 1920s, the architects had branched out beyond residential designing to include commissions for public schools, hospitals, apartments and condominiums, and a large number of commercial structures. Following the stylistic trends of the Bay area, they worked in the Mission and Spanish Revival modes, the Neo-Classical, some Moorish and the now popularized Prairie style. Other prominent Bay architects - Ernest Coxhead, Willis Polk, Julia Morgan, A. Page Brown and William W. Wurster - were emphasizing in both their residential and institutional designs the integration of indoors and outdoors. Wolfe & Higgins also designed their buildings so that the arrangement of doorways and large windows enabled entire rooms to be easily opened to the outdoors, known as their "open-air" architecture.

Frank Wolfe died of cancer August 17, 1926 at the age of sixty-three. His son Carl died only five years later on July 4, 1931. After Carl Wolfe's death, Higgins took on a new partner in 1936, the firm becoming Higgins & Root. This firm continues today, managed by Higgins' son, William L. Higgins.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The land upon which the five houses stand includes Lots 6 through 10 of Block 12 in Hanchett Residence Park, surveyed in June 1906 by Curtis M. Barker and recorded December 4, 1906, in Book of Maps L, page 53. The following chains of titles to the deeds of the property are in the Office of the Recorder, Santa Clara County Courthouse, Santa Clara.

1225 Martin Avenue

- 1911 Deed, March 13, 1911, Book 368, page 495. The Peninsula Land and Improvements Company sold the land to E.L. Wolfe.
- 1912 Deed, March 4, 1912, recorded in Book 380, page 596. E.L. Wolfe sold the property to R.J. Beasely.
- 1912 Deed, August 2, 1912, recorded in Book 390, page 120. R.J. Beasely sold the property to Cornelius and Louise Dore.
- 1922 Deed, July 5, 1922, recorded in Book 552, page 550. Cornelius and Louise Dore sold the property to Frank D. McClintock.
- 1927 Deed, February 14, 1927, recorded in Book 298, page 575. Fanny McClintock, widow, sold the property to Hugo and Annie Greeff.
- 1927 Deed, July 24, 1927, recorded in Book 343, page 302. Hugo and Annie Greeff sold the property to George and Edna Wheaton.

- 1952 Deed, July 25, 1952, recorded in Book 2458, page 34-36. The estate of Edna L. Wheaton sold the property to Angelo and Blanche Cosso.
- 1963 Deed, December 16, 1963, recorded in Book 6328, page 645. Angelo and Blanche Cosso sold the property to Conrad Jaurigui.

1233 Martin Avenue

- 1911 Deed, March 13, 1911, recorded in Book 470, page 418. The Peninsula Land & Improvements Company sold the property to M.S. Gibson.
- 1911 Deed, M.S. Gibson sold the property to Margaret L. Roberts.
- 1924 Deed, January 8, 1923, recorded in Book 2, page 219. Margaret L. Roberts sold the property to Antone Alvernaz.
- 1960 Deed, November 17, 1960, recorded in Book 4984, page 669. Rose E. Alvernaz Pereira and Frank E. Alvernaz sold the property to Lucian and Elayne Sabatino.

1241 Martin Avenue

- 1914 Deed, September 15, 1914, recorded in Book 418, page 573. W.W. Kelleran sold the property to S.H. Chase, Jr.
- 1921 Trust Deed, September 8, 1921, recorded in Book of Trust Deeds 148, page 548. S. Harold Chase sold the property to San Jose Abstract Company and Abraham and Rachel Golden.
- 1922 Deed, September 27, 1922, recorded in Book 559, page 511. The San Jose Abstract Company granted to A. and Rachel Golden full title to the property, which had been owned in trust by both parties.
- 1934 Deed, July 2, 1934, recorded in Book 694, page 218. Abraham and Rachel Golden sold the property to the Nucleus Building and Loan Association.
- 1935 Deed, July 19, 1935, recorded in Book 741, page 148. The Nucleus Building and Loan Association sold the property to Earl O.B. Schmitt.
- 1939 Deed, August 17, 1945, recorded in Book 1289, page 29. Clarence and Esther Bullwinkle sold the property to Alma R. Hood.
- 1947 Deed, March 6, 1946, recorded in Book 1426, page 334. Alma R. Hood sold the property to Fred E. and Dorothy M. Cook.

- 1956 Deed, May 7, 1956, recorded in Book 3499, page 424.
Fred E. Cook sold the property to Helen Evans.
- 1958 Deed, June 12, 1958, recorded in Book 4099, page 246.
Helen Evans sold the property to Arthur and Betty Killmer.
- 1963 Deed, August 2, 1963, recorded in Book 6146, page 47.
Arthur and Betty Killmer sold the property to Wendell
and Beverly J. Taxera.

1249 Martin Avenue

- 1910 Deed, February 5, 1910, recorded in Book 353, page 569.
The Peninsula Land and Improvements Company sold the
property to A. A. Caldwell.
- 1911 Deed, March 13, 1911, recorded in Book 368, page 369.
A. A. Caldwell sold the property to William H. Gaving.
- 1936 Deed, September 28, 1936, recorded in Book 789, page 370.
Estate of Bernard Gavin sold the property to William J.
McQuaid.

1257 Martin Avenue

- 1909 Deed, April 24, 1909, recorded in Book 344, page 474.
The San Jose Abstract Company granted to Emory G.
Singletary full title to the property, which had been
owned by both parties through a deed of trust.
- 1917 Antone W. Maderis, resident.
- 1918 Vacant.
- 1919 Gene F. Ferrel, resident.
- 1920 Leon Jacobs, resident.
- 1922 Deed, William C. Berry acquired the property.
- 1935 Deed, January 11, 1935, recorded in Book 720, page 372.
The Estate of William C. Berry sold the property to George
E. and Florence Watson.
- 1946 Deed, George Watson sold the property to Victor Owen.
- 1957 Deed, Victor Owen sold the property to William and
Catherine Chamberlin.

----- Deed, William and Catherine Chamberlin sold the property to Charles and Mary Cecil.

1977 Deed, October 4, 1977, recorded November 21, 1977, in Book D196, page 377. Charles and Mary Cecil sold the property to Ephraim and Consuelo Lugo, half interest, and Diana E. Lugo, half interest.

4. Original plans and construction: The architects' plans for 1249 Martin Avenue are the only set of drawings known to exist. With the exception of maintenance repairs, this residence has not been altered since its construction in 1911. The other houses also appear to be unchanged, as much of the block's original architectural integrity remains. An extensive description of the individual structures is in Part II, ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION.
5. Landscape Architect: John McLaren.

The seventy-seven acre tract which makes up Hanchett Residence Park was surveyed in December 1906 by Curtis M. Barker, s San Jose City surveyor. In 1907 John McLaren, San Francisco landscape architect, designed the gently curving eighty-foot wide streets, lining them with tall, slender locust and plum trees.

McLaren was born in Scotland in 1847, and before the age of twenty he left his family's dairy farm for the Royal Botanical Gardens in Edinburgh where he studied practical horticulture and was apprenticed as a gardener's aide. Arriving in California in 1870 he was hired as the master gardener for the George Howard Estate in San Mateo County. He also worked during the next decade at Casa Grande in New Almaden and at Governor Leland Stanford's Palo Alto ranch, "turning grainfields into a botanical garden." (Dickens, 216)

McLaren was on the staff of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park during 1882-87, and became park superintendent in 1887, a position he held until his death in 1943. One of his most significant accomplishments as superintendent was to anchor the park's 1,015 acres of topsoil-resistant sand dunes. This reclamation design for the park was initially outlined in 1870 by McLaren's predecessor, William Hammond Hall. Because the original 1870 plan was informal and naturalistic in appearance it was received unfavorably by the park commissioners. As a result of this resistance, McLaren, conditional to accepting his appointment in 1887, specified requirements which were essential for the successful execution of his own plans. He demanded that \$30,000 be allocated for each year for grading and planting, that he be provided with all the water he requested, - enabling him to erect "Dutch Windmills" near the ocean - that he be given all the "sweepings" from the city streets, and that no "Keep off the Grass" and "No Trespassing" signs be put up anywhere in the park.

His design for Golden Gate took ten years to complete. During the first six, he introduced thirty-seven varieties of rhododendrons, routed "squatters, ripped up roads in the night and planted large shrubs in the roadbeds to divert misuse of the park." (Doss, 24, 1, 51) Throughout his career McLaren continued to plant groves of trees and shrubs around statues, or "stookies" as he called them, which were donated by San Francisco philanthropists. His objective in so doing was to hide the stone figures which he believed marred the otherwise naturalistic vista. Soon after he became superintendent he began a forty-year project of constructing a wall of lath built-ups using shrubbery prunings. By the early 1940s these build-ups created a long ridge, behind which sand could accumulate, protecting the park area from drifting sands. Today the ridge forms a three-hundred-yard twenty-foot high esplanade, upon which the coastal highway is bedded.

As the landscape engineer for the Pan Pacific Exposition, McLaren worked with San Francisco architects Willis Polk, Louis Mullgardt, George Kelham, William Faville, Clarence Ward, Arthur Brown, Jr., Bernard Maybeck, Henry Bacon, Thomas Hastings and McKim, Mead & White. The work involved filling one-hundred eighty-four acres of swamp land by hydraulic dredging. In 1939 McLaren laid out the landscape design for the Exposition celebrating the opening of Golden Gate Bridge.

McLaren was assisted by Julius L. Girod in the landscaping of Treasure Island, off the coast of San Francisco. Built upon the Bay Shoals at a cost of \$15 million, the cooperative project was funded by the city of San Francisco, and the Work Projects Administration. The work included barging trees up the bay and planting "a carpet of ice plants" and flowers, including 250,000 tulips, 200,000 iris, 200,000 begonias, 10,000 hyacinths, and thousands of assorted annuals and perennials.

In 1908 he published Gardening in California: Landscape and Flowers, written in response to inquiries and requests from the public. The book's focus was on landscape plans and the care of plants, with photographic and written descriptions of plants suitable to the coastal environment. He received a doctorate from the University of California at Berkeley, and was awarded the George White Medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Active as Golden Gate Park's superintendent until his death, McLaren died in 1943 at the age of ninety-seven.

B. Historic Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

Lewis Edward Hanchett was born in San Jose on April 23, 1872, the son of Lewis James Hanchett, a mining engineer. Pursuing the same occupation as his father, Lewis Edward was first employed as a mining agent. His subsequent success as an entrepreneur of mines was matched by his management of City railway lines and real estate properties. In 1905, together with John Martin, president of the California Gas and Construction Company, Hanchett bought the San Jose & Santa Clara Interurban electric railway. The two men extended the streetcar service to include East San Jose and Berryessa, acquiring all of San Jose's commuter railroads, then sold the collective works to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1911. Hanchett also acquired the Residence Park tract in 1905.

His first wife, Lucy Upson of Sacramento, died in 1906, and in 1908 he and his two daughters moved to San Francisco. He married again in 1909, and he and his second wife, Mary Corbett of San Francisco, had a family of four children. Residing in San Francisco for forty-six years, Hanchett died there February 29, 1956 at the age of eighty-three.

The seventy-seven acres of land that Hanchett bought in 1905 had previously been owned by the Santa Clara County Agricultural Society, 1859-1901, and was used as the public race track and fairgrounds. The tract was surveyed for house lots in June 1906 by San Jose Surveyor Curtis M. Barker, and recorded in the County Recorder's Book of Maps on December 4, 1906. In 1907 plans for the wide, curving streets, which were executed that year. In the construction of the roadways, soil was excavated, covered with twelve inches of screened gravel for a drainage surface, and topped by six inches of Saratoga Cement Rock. Each street had a built-in gas, electricity, city water and septic tank systems.

Advertisements for residence park lots first appeared in the San Jose newspapers in December 1906, selling for \$450 and up. T.S. Montgomery & Son, the real estate firm that handled the sale of the lots, also published a promotional brochure, emphasizing the park's unique neighborhood atmosphere within the San Jose area. The pamphlet noted: "The restrictions on the lots, as regards prices and character of improvements, are such as to absolutely prevent the Tract from ever becoming anything except a very choice residence section, thereby protecting the purchaser of a lot from ever losing on his investment." To ensure that commercial building did not occur, the developer of Hanchett Park, the Peninsula Land & Improvements Company, of which Lewis E. Hanchett was president, included a clause in each original transfer deed to title of the property which strictly limited all improvements:

"This conveyance is made and accepted upon the express conditions that the party of the second part shall not, nor shall his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, erect or maintain any store, saloon, laundry, wood yard or other place of business anywhere upon said property, or any portion thereof; that if a barn be erected or maintained upon said property it shall not be erected or placed in that portion of said land furthestmost removed from any public street or highway; that no fences be erected or maintained on said property within fifty (50) feet of the sidewalk line, and that no fence be more than five (5) feet in height; and that if a dwelling house be erected upon said premises the same shall cost not less than two thousand (2,000) Dollars, and that the same shall not be constructed within twenty (20) feet of the sidewalk line, and shall be constructed parallel with the divisional lines between lots; and that no old house or structure shall be moved upon said property or any part thereof from any place outside of the Hanchett Residence Park, as above describe."

Because most of the property owners have respected these original codes, much of the neighborhood's integrity has been retained.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Original architectural drawings: Plans for 1249 Martin Avenue, 1911, Charles McKenzie, delineator. In the possession of William McQuaid.

2. Old views: Map of the tract, surveyed June 1906, recorded December 4, 1906 in Book of Maps L, page 53, Office of the Recorder, Santa Clara County Courthouse, Santa Clara. Photocopied for the HABS collection.

3. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

Interview with Patricia Dixon, Candidate for Master's Degree, San Jose State University, Geography Department, Wolfe & Wolfe, thesis, San Jose, July 30, 1979.

Interview with William McQuaid, owner of 1249 Martin Avenue, July 1979, Campbell.

Santa Clara County Deed Records, Office of the Recorder, Santa Clara County Courthouse, Santa Clara.

Santa Clara County Book of Maps, Book L, Santa Clara County Courthouse, Santa Clara.

b. Secondary and published sources:

The Architect and Engineer of California, February 1914, pp. 48-62; November 1917, Vol. LI, no. 2, page 107.

Doss, Margot Patterson. Golden Gate Park at Your Feet. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1970.

"Hanchett Residence Park," brochure, printed by T.S. Montgomery & Son, San Jose, n.d.

McLaren, John. Gardening in California: Landscape and Flowers. San Francisco: A.M. Robertson, 1914.

San Jose "Mercury-News," March 18, 1913; August 18, 1972; February 3, 1978.

San Jose "Railroads," March 2, 1956.

Prepared by: Jan Cigliano
Architectural Historian
Historic American
Buildings Survey
Summer 1979

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Hanchett Residence Park is characterized by early 20th century domestic architecture that is modestly scaled and designed in either the Bungalow and Craftsman modes or a variation of the Spanish and Colonial Revival styles. These five houses, in addition to being excellent examples of the California bungalow, are particularly distinctive because they exhibit an overall continuity in design and detail. All of the residences conform to similar dimensions and rectangular outlines, exterior surfaces are covered with stucco, cobblestone and wooden shiplap siding, and the masses are topped by wide projecting gable roofs, supported by wooden brackets and beam ends and fronted by intricately patterned gable pediments.
2. Condition of fabric: All the residences are in excellent condition.

B. Description of Exteriors:

1225 Martin Avenue

1. Overall dimensions: The one-and-a-half story structure is rectangular with a projecting side bay, and extends three bays across the southeast front.
2. Foundation: Concrete.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: The principal walls are frame with shiplap siding.
4. Structural system and framing: Woodframe construction.
5. Porch: A wide, projecting porch extends across the front elevation. The principal gable projects over the porch, supported by four broad, square posts, battered at the base. The posts form slightly pointed-arched openings, and are stuccoed on the upper half and dressed with cobblestone below.

6. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The front door is wooden and flanked by full-length frame sidelights.
 - b. Windows: Two large single-paned windows with multi-light transoms are to the right of the main entrance.
7. Chimneys: Two cobblestone covered brick chimneys rise tall above the roof surface.
8. Roof: The wide gable roof is fronted by a stuccoed pediment which is ornamented with Craftsman style details. On the upper half at center, arrows point up to the ridge's peak, and at the base is a wide panel of large broken circles, punctuated by vertical frame strips. The deep eave is defined by a flat fascia board.

1233 Martin Avenue

1. Overall dimensions: The rectangular structure is one-and-a-half stories, three bays wide and symmetrical about a central doorway.
 2. Foundation: Concrete.
 3. Wall construction, finish and color: Narrow wooden shiplap siding.
 4. Structural system and framing: Woodframe construction.
 5. Porches: A wide porch extends across the front, protected by the southeast slope of the principal gable. The porch's cobblestone front flanks the central entry steps leading up to the porch. Framed at front by a bow-arched opening, the porch's exterior is covered with shiplap siding and punctuated by large cobblestone piers which are connected by simple wooden balusters.
6. Openings:
- a. Doorways and doors: The central entrance has a plain wooden surround and door.
 - b. Windows: Two wide single-pane windows with multi-light transoms flank the central doorway. They are framed by plain wooden surrounds.
7. Chimneys: One cobblestone covered brick chimney is on the front slope, and one is on the rear.
8. Roof: The wide, red-tiled gable roof is supported under the deep eaves by thin wooden braces. A large shed-roofed dormer is centered atop the front slope.

1241 Martin Avenue

1. Overall dimensions: The one-and-a-half story structure is rectangular with a projecting one-story front section. The three-bay facade is symmetrical about a central doorway.
2. Foundation: Brick.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Stucco over brick, painted gray with white trim.
4. Structural system and framing: Brick bearing walls with wooden interior framing.
5. Porch: A deep porch extends across the one-story front section, protected by a common gable roof. The roof is supported over the porch area by four evenly-spaced round shafts.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The central doorway is framed by a pair of rounded wooden Tuscan pilasters.
 - b. Windows: Wide single-paned windows with a fixed transom flank the main doorway.
7. Chimneys: A brick chimney rises from the left side of the south-east slope; a smaller stuccoed brick chimney is on the right side.
8. Roof: The ridge of the pedimented gable roof covering the projecting one-story section and porch intersects the principal gable at a right angle. The front gable extends beyond the wall, creating a wide eave. The rafter ends protrude from below the roof's surface and are visually connected by a narrow strip which runs parallel with the gable's slope. The flat, plain board is braced by heavy wooden brackets. Centered within the pediment is a triangular-shaped panel, ornamented with an attached board-and-batten surface with mock beam ends between each batten, simulating the overall effect of the principal pediment. All roof surfaces are covered with asphalt shingles.

1249 Martin Avenue

1. Overall dimensions: The one-and-a-half story structure is rectangular with a projecting front porch, and is three bays across the southeast front facade.
2. Foundation: Concrete.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Wooden shiplap siding covers three-quarters of the main block's wall; the half-story and

projecting front gable are stuccoed frame walls. Cobblestone covers the porch's concrete base and large splaying piers.

4. Structural system and framing: Interior woodframe construction.
5. Porches: The front porch extends across the entire width of the facade, protected on the south end by the projecting front gable and on the east end by the principal roof surface's wide overhang. Heavy wooden studs, resting on cobblestone piers and arranged in a four-square pattern, support the porch gable. Defining the porch's perimeters are plain wooden balusters which span between the cobblestone piers.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The central doorway has plain surrounds, and is flanked by three-quarter length, single-paned side-lights, terminated at the base by a square molded wooden panel.
 - b. Windows: Large single-paned windows with flat, plain surrounds, flank the central doorway.
7. Chimneys: A cobblestone covered brick chimney is built flush against the outside east end wall.
8. Roof: The ridge of the front gable intersects the principal gable at a right angle. Both roof surfaces have very deep overhands and are supported at the gable ends by extended rafters, and by wooden brackets on the side elevations. The front pediment is pierced by a pair of slightly concave pointed-arched windows, framed by sawed wooden facing. A wide shed-roofed dormer pierces the right side of the southeast slope.

1257 Martin Avenue

1. Overall dimensions: The one-and-a-half story main block is rectangular with a one-story section that projects at the front.
2. Foundation: Concrete.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Wide and narrow wooden clapboard siding, painted gray with white trim.
4. Structural system and framing: Woodframe construction.
5. Porch: The porch extends across the eastern two-thirds of the front elevation. The principal gable projects over the porch area, supported by two battered round wooden posts.

6. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The main doorway is located at the north-east side of the projecting one-story section.
 - b. Windows: On the main block's southeast (front) facade is a large single-paned window with multi-light transom, framed by plain wooden surrounds. The one-story section has a fifteen-light window on the southeast facade, framed by a slightly pointed wooden lintel overhead and a bracketed sill at the base.
7. Chimneys: An outside end chimney is built against the southwest wall, at the front of the house. A second chimney is on the principal roof's southwest slope. Both are constructed of brick, covered with cobblestone.
8. Roof: With the ridge running perpendicular to the front elevation, the large gable roof is broken by two dormers on either side of the house. The large overhangs are supported by extended rafters and left exposed. The front gable end is pierced by a large eight-light window with a pointed-arched lintel and flanked by six-light windows. The set of windows is framed in simple sawed wooden facing. The small extension on the front elevation is capped by a gable roof and faced with wide, plain fascia, decorated at the ends.

Prepared by: Jan Cigliano
Architectural Historian
Historic American
Buildings Survey
Summer 1979

PART III, PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the County of Santa Clara. The 1978 summer project, the second year of a three-year project in Santa Clara County, was completed under the general direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS; Kenneth L. Anderson, Principal Architect; and Robert Brueggmann, Project Supervisor (University of Illinois, Chicago Circle); with Jack Schafer, Architectural Foreman (University of Cincinnati); and student architects Robert E. Clarke (University of Notre Dame), Barbara M. Friedman (University of Pennsylvania), Julia H. Miner (Yale University), and John B. Murphy (Texas Tech University), at the HABS Field Office in Saratoga, California. The drawings were edited in the HABS Washington office during the summer of 1979 by architect David T. Marsh. The historical and architectural data was researched and written during the summer of 1979 by Jan Cigliano, an architectural historian on the HABS staff, at the 1979 HABS Field Office in Santa Clara, California. Photographs were taken by Jane Lidz, summer 1980.